CLASSIFICATION [redacted] 25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 16 May 1955

SUBJECT Potsdam AC Measuring Station

NO. OF PAGES 8

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

[redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1

[redacted]

1. [redacted] 25X1
the Measuring Station wa[redacted]o[redacted]
The station remained in [redacted]toring, Jamming and new
installations of all civ[redacted] networks and networks
belonging to the SSD (State Security Service), the KVP, the VP and the Soviets
within the area of the newly established District Administrations Potsdam,
Frankfurt/Oder and Cottbus. For personnel affairs, the measuring station
was subordinate to Fernmeldeamt Potsdam. The measuring was in regular turns
and on request in the regions controlled by the three district administrations. 1

2. The Potsdam District Adm[redacted]
Wildpark, Brandenburg, T[redacted]
and Rheinsberg and the cab[redacted]
Wahlow and Dallgow. The F[redacted]
of the repeater stations [redacted]ions
Fuerstenberg. The Cottbus [redacted]
at Cottbus and Golssen. The t[redacted]ren and
Luckenwalde were equipped wit[redacted]an civil,
Soviet, SSD and KVP lines, while the exchange offices in [redacted]nna,
Jueterbog and Doeberitz had only Soviet exchanges with ~~unknown~~ cables, owned
~~by the Postal Ministry~~. 2

3. In 1945, the cable networks were not effected by any modifications except for dismantling. New technical equipment included two V 16 type telephone units one in Wildpark and the [redacted] station in Berlin-Lichtenberg which were put into operation in 1952. In 1953 a V 12 type installation with one intermediate repeater was erected and put into operation in Wildpark with [redacted] stations in Berlin Lichtenberg and Magdeburg. No information was obtained on any changes in the technical equipment of the two other Administrations. The [redacted]

[redacted]

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION			ORR Ev	X
ARMY	X	AIR		FBI					

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7. The Potsdam SSD and KVP offices had their own networks and the lines terminated only in VP-owned switchboards. All technical installations and the cables of the SSD and VP were connected and monitored by postal authorities. From the SSD switchboard on Hegelallee , Potsdam toll lines extended to Nauen, Kyritz, Pelzig, Brandenburg, Rathenow, Koenigswusterhausen, Luckenwalde, Oranienburg, Neuruppin and Jueterbog. Distributer stations at which about 50 percent of the lines connected belonged to the VP and the SSD while the others which were used for civilian purposes included Kyritz, Neuruppin, Eberswalde, Freienwalde, Wustermark, Nauen, Rathenow, Luckenwalde, Jueterbog, Frankfurt/Oder and Fuerstenwalde.

8. In March 1953, the Nauen - Berlin decimeter line was put out of operation because it was disturbed for unknown reasons. The Oranienburg - Schwerin decimeter line, a new installation for German use only, was tested in July 1953. After 1953, the Fuerstenwalde - Berlin decimeter line served only German purposes. 25X1

9. Starting in 1953, the Muencheberg - Berlin and Perleberg - Schwerin lines operated on carrier frequency for German use only.

[redacted]

8. Soviet cables extended from Leipzig to Berlin Lichtenberg and via Potsdam to Zossen-Wuensdorf, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast, Peenemuende, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Liegnitz and Goerlitz.

9. The long distance lines of the Soviet [redacted] secured. They were conducted by [redacted] C B 05 type devices or portable [redacted] Soviet lines without being noti[redacted]done with a high resistance, the final extensions of Soviet [redacted] operat[redacted] answered. Multi[redacted] of the [redacted] x AC te[redacted] The VP in Potsdam had 12 II type all[redacted]s to be switched as two wire terminal repeaters, two-wire interm[redacted] repeaters, four-wire terminal repeaters, four-wire intermediate repeaters and transit repeaters from two to four-wire of from four to two-wire operation. The equipment was installed in villa Ingenheim on Leninallee in Potsdam and serviced by the Potsdam AC Measuring Station.

10. After the Biesenthal repeater station was completed, the Biesenthal cable chute was put out of operation and was used only as cable duct. Switching work was no longer done.

11. After about 1947, no direct orders in the field of telecommunications were received from the Soviets. Soviet complaints or requests were submitted through OPD to the Potsdam Cable Testing Station. There was no access to Soviet offices to level the lines. This was done from the last freely accessible cable point, located 1 to 2 km from the Soviet offices concerned. For rare exceptions the approval of the higher Soviet headquarters was requested. A permanent permit, however, was available for the Soviet broadcasting station in Potsdam. Extensive transfers of Soviet units, especially those which were done on a permanent base were usually followed by extensive switching in the cable and line networks. 25X1

[redacted]

25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. For a table of organization and list of personnel of the Potsdam District Administration and the AC Measuring Station, see Annex 1. 25X1

2. [redacted] Comment. For the history and technical data of the repeater stations of the former OPD Potsdam, see Annex 2.

3. [redacted] Comment. For security measures applied to long distance cables within the region of the former OPD Potsdam, see Annex 4.

[redacted]

25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Table of Organization and List of Personnel of the Potsdam District Administration and the AC Measuring Station (Cable Testing Station)

Potsdam District Administration

Chief: Schwenk (fnu)

Deputy chief: Schumann (fnu)

Potsdam Long Distance Communications Office

Chief: Werner Schurig

Deputy chief: Gerhard Hede (he was also chief of the Department of Techniques

AC Measuring Station

Chief: Heinz Mecke
Getzin (fnu) after December 1953

Deputy chief: Kurt Hornemann

Potsdam Toll Cable Testing Station (FKMST)

Chief: Fritz Schmidt

Testing personnel: Walter Sebastian
Walter Sielisch

Potsdam Subscriber's Cable Testing Station (OKMS)

Chief: Fritz Buettner

Deputy Chief: Otto Mueller

The listed offices are located Am Kanal 16 to 18, Potsdam

History and Technical Data of the Former OPD Potsdam Repeater Stations

1. Potsdam

a. The repeater station was put into operation by the Reichspost in 1951. The establishment of the station was required by the increase of Soviet personnel at the Wildpark repeater station. The installations included the following WT 34 type voice frequency equipment:

WT 16, extending from Potsdam to Cottbus, wired with 17 ducts, Duct No 18 was used for monitoring purposes. The installation was used exclusively for teletype circuits of the SSD, VP and ADN.

WT 17 extending from Potsdam to Perleberg, wired with 17 ducts. Duct No 18 was used for monitoring. The line was used by circuits of the [illegible], KVP, VP, ADN and the Potsdam meteorological observatory.

WT 18, extending from Potsdam to Biesenthal, wired with 11 ducts. Duct No 11 for monitoring was used by circuits of the VP, KVP and the ADN.

WT 19, extending from Potsdam to Berlin Lichtenberg, was 90 percent [redacted] by SSD and KVP circuits. An MG 15 type carrier frequency un[redacted] had 15 ducts for German toll lines to Berlin and further. The i[redacted] was established in 1934. Between Potsdam and Berlin the circuit led to the BzK (exchange cable) No 115 which extended further to Grossbeeren and from there in a BzK to Berlin. Since these lines were defective, the VP concluded that they were being tapped. Therefore the KVP and SSD circuits were disconnected in 1952. Two additional System-V 16 (Tf 53 and 54) carrier frequency lines extended from Potsdam to Berlin. These were wired only with transfer lines for no-delay traffic in either direction. An MTc three-duct installation between Potsdam and Rathenow was wired up with an SSD teletype circuit.

b. The following exchanges were located in Potsdam:

Toll office No 36
KVP on Leninallee (former Zeppelinstrasse)
VP on Bauhofstrasse
SSD on Hegelallee (former Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse)
SSD, Villa Ingenheim, on Leninallee

A direct telephone connection extended between the SSD houses on Hegelallee and the offices located in Villa Ingenheim on Leninallee.

2. Wildpark near Potsdam

The repeater office had been used by the Soviet Army since 1946 and after 1947 exclusively by the Soviets. German personnel working at the repeater station had no access to the "Kipp 100" (sic) telephone and teletype switchboards located in the branch building. All key positions were held by Soviet personnel and the Germans worked under strict Soviet control. The technical equipment included:

80 type I multiband repeaters

36 type II multiband repeaters

10 four-wire repeaters

4 broadcast amplifiers

1 MT-40 unit

2 V16-Tf units

1 V12-Tf unit

German long distance lines could be ducted through this repeater station only in urgent cases and with Soviet permission. The type I and II multiband repeaters were wired about 90 percent for Soviet Army lines. The broadcast amplifiers were wired to circuits of the Berlin I and II transmitter stations and extended to the transmitter stations in Potsdam and Golm near Potsdam, through the amplifier stations Friesack - Perleberg - Vellahn to the Schwerin transmitter station, and through the amplifier stations Brandenburg - Magdeburg to the Brocken mountain and to

Erfurt - Weimar. The lines of the two V16-Tf units extended between Wildpark and Berlin directly via the Grossbeeren intermediate repeater station omitting the cable chutes. They were wired to German long distance lines and with lines of the KVP and SSD. The WT-40 unit between Wildpark and Zossen was wired to 12 lines [redacted] teletype circuit extending from Zossen [redacted] V12-Tf u[redacted] German toll lines was use[redacted] between [redacted]n. In 1954, the Wildpark installa[redacted] enlarged by two additional V16-Tf sets and 40 type II multiband repeaters. It was furthermore planned to establish a separate measuring station for Soviet lines in Wildpark.

3. Zossen

The repeater station, established in 1946, was wired to Soviet and German lines. As a result of the transfer of army units from Babelsberg to Zossen-Wuensdorf in 1953, the Soviet use of this installation had been increased accordingly. The station was equipped with

50 four-wire and two-wire repeaters

50 type I multiband amplifiers which, however, were to be replaced by type II amplifiers in 1954. The unused type I amplifiers were to be installed in the Potsdam repeater station as terminal amplifiers for Toll Office No 36 in Potsdam.

Ninety percent of the repeaters were wired to Soviet lines which terminated in an exchange station in Wuensdorf. This station was off limits to German personnel. The Wuensdorf exchange station and the Zossen repeater station were continuously occupied by Soviet [redacted] multiband amplifiers at the Zossen repeater sta[redacted]asting circuit extending from the Soviet br[redacted]a Soviet long-wave transmitter station in Koenigswusterhausen.

4. Brandenburg/Havel

In 1946, the Brandenburg repeater station was divided into four sections. [redacted] 25X1 The new building completed in 25X1 1950 housed all these exchange stations. The technical equipment of the new repeater station included

70 two-band amplifiers

12 type II multiband amplifiers

40 type I multiband amplifiers

40 four-wire amplifiers

40 two-wire amplifiers

1 V16-Tf unit

4 type 34 broadcasting amplifiers for the Berlin I and II transmitter stations

4 type 29 broadcasting amplifiers for NWDR and BPC

10 teleprinter sets

The two-and four-wire [redacted] extending between East Berlin and West Germany [redacted] the type I multiband amplifiers and the two-[redacted]ers were wired to East German long distance lines of the KVP, the SSD and of the Soviet Army. The V16-Tf unit extending between Brandenburg and Rathenow was 50 percent wired to lines of the SSD, the KVP and VP.

5. Treuenbrietzen I

As was the case with the Brandenburg station, this one too was subdivided into four exchange stations. The Soviet control personnel left in 1951. The technical equipment included

30 two-band amplifiers

70 type I multiband amplifiers

[redacted]

60 1925 model two-wire amplifiers

oadcasting amplifiers of the RFT

The lifiers wer h toll lines 25X1

The type I multiband amplifiers and 25X1
the two-wire amplifiers No 32 and 27 were wired to long distance lines of the Soviet Army and civilian lines. East German broadcasting circuits were wired to broadcasting amplifier 34, while broadcasting amplifier 29 was used for the Soviet broadcasting circuits between Beelitz and Leipzig-Wiederau and between the Soviet broadcasting station in Potsdam and Leipzig-Wied portable broadcasting amplifiers were wired up with circuits fr lin to Hof 25X1

25X1

6. Treuenbrietzen II

In 1945, the station was completely destroyed by the Soviets. The broadband amplifier Belzig, Reetz, Tremmen, Paulinenhof near Rathenow were dismantled the Soviets in 1946.

7. Teltow

The carrier frequency station working for German traffic only was equipped with one MG 15 and with two MEK-8 type units. A center line (Drehkreuzleitung) extended from Teltow to Mahlow and a cable from Mahlow to Berlin.

8. Funkamt Koenigswusterhausen

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The Funkamt area included complex A 25X1
and B and the technical buildings 1 to 3. Admissio ate passes
issued by the Funkamt. Building 1 located in compl and
Soviet short-wave transmitters used for radio jamm al
equipment including 18 to 20 units was installed st floor
housed offices, workshops, stores and the alert rooms for
Building 2 and 3 located in complex B could be entered only with police escort.
The securit ures wer tridt. Building 2 housed a medium-wave transmitt
stations chnical equipment including the control
hine in the basement. Offices, workshops and
located on ilding 3 housed the Deutschlandsender
a long-wave transmitte viet long-wave transmitter.

25X1

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Security Measures Applied in the Area of the Former OPD Potsdam

1. No security measures were taken for the 201 f toll line from Potsdam to Wildpark and the 201 d toll line from Wildpark to Treuenbrietzen. All lines were used, 80 percent of them as quads.

2. Toll line 201 c extending from Treuenbrietzen to Luckenwalde was secured by a loop wire through a working contact (sic). Optical and acoustic warning signs were given as soon as the cable was cut. Alarms were given at the Luckenwalde trouble desk and at the Treuenbrietzen repeater station. Toll line 59 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg) was provided with secured wire loops with optical and acoustic warning signs in Brandenburg and Magdeburg.

3. No security devices were installed on the following toll lines:

60 a (Berlin - Muencheberg - Frankfurt/Oder) all wires were completed utilized

35 a (Zossen - Golssen - Cottbus)

77 (Berlin - Angermuende - Stettin)

1 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg)

12 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg)

No information on any security measures was available for the following toll lines: 8, 11, 40 and 41 (Berlin - Treuenbrietzen - Bitterfeld - Leipzig etc.)

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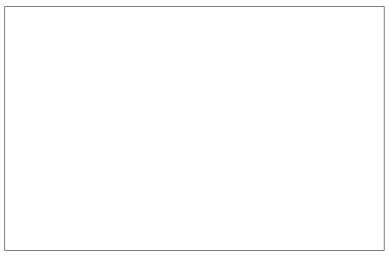

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Prior to March 1950, the Potsdam AC Measuring Station was controlled by the Potsdam Oberpostdirektion (OPD). After March 1950, when the OPD was disbanded, the Measuring Station was made a branch office for Long Distance Networks (AfF). The station remained in charge of measuring the monitoring, jamming and new installations of all civilian telephone lines, radio networks and networks belonging to the SSD (State Security Service), the KVP, the VP and the Soviets within the area of the newly established District Administrations Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder and Cottbus. For personnel affairs, the measuring station was subordinate to Fernmeldeamt Potsdam. The measuring was in regular turns and on request in the regions controlled by the three district administrations. 1

2. The Potsdam District Administration included the repeater stations at Potsdam, Wildpark, Brandenburg, Treuenbrietzen, Friesack, Perleberg, Biesenthal, Zossen and Rheinsberg and the cable manholes in Geltow near Potsdam, Gueterfelde, Mahlow and Dallgow. The Frankfurt/Oder District Administration was in charge of the repeater stations at Frankfurt/Oder, Muencheberg, Angermuende and Fuerstenberg. The Cottbus District Administration controlled the repeater stations at Cottbus and Golssen. The toll offices in Kyritz, Nauen, Grossbeeren and Luckenwalde were equipped with distributors connected to East German civil, Soviet, SSD and KVP lines, while the exchange offices in Forst - Zinna, Jueterbog and Doeberitz had only Soviet exchanges with cable owned by the Postal Ministry.2

3. In 1945, the cable networks were not effected by any modifications except for dismantling. New technical equipment included two V 16 type telephone units one in Wildpark and the station in Berlin-Lichtenberg which were put into operation in 1952. In 1953 a V 12 type installation with one intermediate repeater was erected and put into operation in Wildpark with stations in Berlin Lichtenberg and Magdeburg. No information was obtained on any changes in the technical equipment of the two other Administrations. The telephone traffic was modernized by installing toll line dialing systems between Potsdam and Berlin 3

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ARMY		AIR		FBI							

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4. The Potsdam SSD and KVP offices had their own networks and the lines terminated only in VP-owned switchboards. All technical installations and the cables of the SSD and VP were connected and monitored by postal authorities. From the SSD switchboard on Hegelallee , Potsdam toll lines extended to Nauen, Kyritz, Belzig, Brandenburg, Rathenow, Koenigswusterhausen, Luckenwalde, Oranienburg, Neuruppin and Jueterbog. Distributer stations at which about 50 percent of the lines connected belonged to the VP and the SSD while the others which were used for civilian purposes included Kyritz, Neuruppin, Eberswalde, Freienwalde, Wustermark, Nauen, Rathenow, Luckenwalde, Jueterbog, Frankfurt/Oder and Fuerstenwalde.

5. In March 1953, the Nauen - Berlin decimeter line was put out of operation because it was disturbed for unknown reasons. The Oranienburg - Schwerin decimeter line, a new installation for German use only, was tested in July 1953. After 1953, the Fuerstenwalde - Berlin decimeter line served only German purposes.

6. Starting in 1953, the Muencheberg - Berlin and Perleberg - Schwerin lines operated on carrier frequency for German use only. 25X1

[redacted]

8. Soviet cables extended from Leipzig to Berlin Lichtenberg and via Potsdam to Zossen-Wuensdorf, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast, Peenemuende, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Liegnitz and Goerlitz.

9. The long distance lines of the Soviet Army and the SSD were not specially secured. They were conducted by cables similar to ordinary long distance lines. O B 05 type devices or portable telephone sets were repeatedly inserted in Soviet lines without being noticed. If the intrusion was done with a high resistance, the final extensions of Soviet and SSD and VP operated lines never answered. Multiplex AC telegraphy channels were not specially secured. According to one of the users and an operator they had not noticed that intermediate toll centers or multiplex AC telegraph offices with teletype sets entered the lines for testing purposes. The VP in Potsdam had 12 II type all-wave repeaters to be switched as two wire terminal repeaters, two-wire intermediate repeaters, four-wire terminal repeaters, four-wire intermediate repeaters and transit repeaters from two to four-wire or from four to two-wire operation. The equipment was installed in villa Ingenheim on Leninallee in Potsdam and serviced by the Potsdam AC Measuring Station.

10. After the Biesenthal repeater station was completed, the Biesenthal cable chute was put out of operation and was used only as cable duct. Switching work was no longer done.

11. After about 1947, no direct orders in the field of telecommunications were received from the Soviets. Soviet complaints or requests were submitted through OPD to the Potsdam Cable Testing Station. There was no access to Soviet offices to level the lines. This was done from the last freely accessible cable point, located 1 to 2 km from the Soviet offices concerned. For rare exceptions the approval of the higher Soviet headquarters was requested. A permanent permit, however, was available for the Soviet broadcasting station in Potsdam. Extensive transfers of Soviet units, especially those which were done on a permanent base were usually followed by extensive switching in the cable and line networks.

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[redacted]

1. [redacted] Comment. For a table of organization and list of personnel of the Potsdam District Administration and the AC Measuring Station, see Annex 1. 25X1

2. [redacted] Comment. For the history and technical data of the repeater stations of the former OPD Potsdam, see Annex 2. 25X1

3. [redacted] Comment. For security measures applied to long distance cables within the region of the former OPD Potsdam, see Annex 4. 25X1

[redacted]

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[redacted] 25X1

Table of Organization and List of Personnel of the Potsdam District Administration and the AC Measuring Station (Cable Testing Station)

Potsdam District Administration

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Deputy chief: Schumann (fnu)

Potsdam Long Distance Communications Office

Chief: Werner Schurig

Deputy chief: Gerhard Hede (he was also chief of the Department of Techniques

AC Measuring Station

Chief: Heinz Hecke
Getzin (fnu) after December 1953

Deputy chief: Kurt Hornemann

Potsdam Toll Cable Testing Station (FKMST)

Chief: Fritz Schmidt

Testing personnel: Walter Sebastian
Walter Sielisch

Potsdam Subscriber's Cable Testing Station (OKMS)

Chief: Fritz Buettner

Deputy Chief: Otto Mueller

The listed offices are located Am Kanal 16 to 18, Potsdam

25X1

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25X1

History and Technical Data of the Former CPD Potsdam Repeater Station

1. Potsdam

a. The repeater station was put into operation by the Reichspost in 1935. The establishment of the station was required by the increase of Soviet personnel at the Wildpark repeater station. The installations included the following WT 34 type voice frequency equipment:

WT 16, extending from Potsdam to Cottbus, wired with 17 ducts. Duct No. 17 was used for monitoring purposes. The installation was also used for teletype circuits of the SSD, VP and ADN.

WT 17 extending from Potsdam to Perleberg, wired with 17 ducts. Duct No. 17 was used for monitoring. The line was used by circuits of the SSD, KVP, VP, ADN and the Potsdam meteorological observatory.

WT 18, extending from Potsdam to Biesenthal, wired with 11 ducts. Duct No. 2 for monitoring was used by circuits of the VP, KVP and the ADN.

WT 19, extending from Potsdam to Berlin Lichtenberg, was 90 percent utilized by SSD and KVP circuits. An LG 15 type carrier frequency unit had 15 ducts for German toll lines to Berlin and further. The installation was established in 1934. Between Potsdam and Berlin the circuit led to the BzK (exchange cable) No 115 which extended further to Crossberen and from there in a BzK to Berlin. Since these lines were defective, the VP concluded that they were being tapped. Therefore the KVP and SSD circuits were disconnected in 1952. Two additional System-V 16 (Tf 53 and 54) carrier frequency lines extended from Potsdam to Berlin. These were wired only with transfer lines for no-delay traffic in either direction. An MTc three-duct installation between Potsdam and Rathenow was wired up with an SSD teletype circuit.

b. The following exchanges were located in Potsdam:

Toll office No 36
KVP on Leninallee (former Zeppelinstrasse)
VP on Bauhofstrasse
SSD on Hegelallee (former Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse)
SSD, Villa Ingenheim, on Leninallee

[redacted] telephone connection extended between [redacted] and the offices located in Villa Ingenheim on Leninallee.

2. Wildpark near Potsdam

The repeater office had been used by the Soviet Army since 1946 and after 1955 exclusively by the Soviets. German personnel working at the repeater station had no access to the "Kipp 100" (sic) telephone and teletype switchboards located in the branch building. All key positions were held by Soviet personnel and the Germans worked under strict Soviet control. The technical equipment included:

80 type I multiband repeaters

36 type II multiband repeaters

10 four-wire repeaters

4 broadcast amplifiers

1 WT-40 unit

2 V16-Tf units

1 V12-Tf unit

German long distance lines could be ducted through this repeater station only in urgent cases and with Soviet permission. The type I and II multiband repeaters were wired about 90 percent for Soviet Army lines. The broadcast amplifiers were wired to circuits of the Berlin I and II transmitter stations and extended to the transmitter stations in Potsdam and Golm near Potsdam, through the amplifier stations Friesack - Perleberg - Vellahn to the Schwerin transmitter station, and through the amplifier stations Brandenburg - Magdeburg [redacted]

Erfurt - Weimar. The lines of the two V16-Tf units extended between Wildpark and Berlin directly via the Grossbeeren intermediate repeater station omitting the cable chutes. They were wired to German long distance lines and with lines of the KVP and SSD. The WT-40 unit between Wildpark and Zossen was wired to the lines of the Soviet teletype circuit extending from Zossen to Wuensdorf. The V12-Tf unit connected with German toll lines was used as an experimental circuit between Wildpark and Berlin. In 1954, the Wildpark installations were to be enlarged by two additional V16-Tf sets and 40 type II multiband repeaters. It was furthermore planned to establish a separate measuring station for Soviet lines in Wildpark.

3. Zossen

The repeater station, established in 1946, was wired to Soviet and German lines as a result of the transfer of army units from Babelsberg to Zossen-Wuensdorf in 1953, the Soviet use of this installation had been increased accordingly. The station was equipped with

50 four-wire and two-wire repeaters

50 type I multiband amplifiers which, however, were to be replaced by type II amplifiers in 1954. The unused type I amplifiers were to be installed in the Potsdam repeater station as terminal amplifiers for Toll Office No 36 in Potsdam.

Ninety percent of the repeaters were wired to Soviet lines which terminated in an open-wire station in Wuensdorf. This station was off limits to German personnel. The Wuensdorf exchange station and the Zossen repeater station were continuously occupied by Soviet Army personnel. Each of the two multiband amplifiers at the Zossen repeater station was connected to one broadcasting circuit extending from the Soviet broadcasting station in Potsdam to a Soviet long-wave transmitter station in Koenigswusterhausen.

4. Brandenburg/Havel

In 1946, the Brandenburg repeater station was divided into four sections, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] The new building completed in 25X1
1955 housed all these exchange stations. The technical equipment of the new repeater station included

70 two-band amplifiers

12 type II multiband amplifiers

40 type I multiband amplifiers

40 four-wire amplifiers

40 two-wire amplifiers

1 V16-Tf unit

4 type 34 broadcasting amplifiers for the Berlin I and II transmitter stations

4 type 29 broadcasting amplifiers for NWDR and BBC

20 teletype sets

The two-and four-wire amplifiers were connected to lines extending between East Berlin and West Germany and to international lines. The type I multiband amplifiers and the two-wire amplifiers were wired to East German long distance lines of the KVP, the SSD and of the Soviet Army. The V16-Tf unit extending between Brandenburg and Rathenow was 50 percent wired to lines of the SSD, the KVP and VP.

Potsdam I

As with the case with the Brandenburg station, this one too was subdivided into four exchange stations. The Soviet control personnel left in 1951. The technical equipment consisted of

50 two-band amplifiers

70 type I multiband amplifiers

25X1

25X1

60 1925 model two-wire amplifiers

4 broadcasting amplifiers of the RFT

The two-band amplifiers were connected with toll lines [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] The type I multiband amplifiers and the two-wire amplifiers No 32 and 27 were wired to long distance lines of the Soviet Army and civilian lines. East German broadcasting circuits were wired to broadcasting amplifier 34, while broadcasting amplifier 29 was used for the Soviet broadcasting circuits between Beelitz and Leipzig-Wiederau and between the Soviet broadcasting station in Potsdam and Leipzig Wiederau. The portable broadcasting amplifiers were wired up with circuits from RIAS Berlin to Hof [redacted] 25X1 25X1

[redacted]

6. Treuenbrietzen II

In 1945, the station was completely destroyed by the Soviets. The broadband amplifier stations Seddin, Belzig, Reetz, Tremmen, Paulinenhof near Rathenow were dismantled and destroyed by the Soviets in 1946.

25X1

7. Teltow

The carrier frequency station working for German traffic only was equipped with one MG 15 and with two MEK-8 type units. A center line (Drehkreuzleitung) extended from Teltow to Mahlow and a cable from Mahlow to Berlin.

25X1

8. Funkamt Koenigswusterhausen

[redacted]

[redacted] The Funkamt area included complexes A and B and the technical buildings 1 to 3. Admission was only by special [redacted] issued by the Funkamt. Building 1 located in complex A housed all German and Soviet short-wave transmitters used for radio jamming. All technical equipment, including 18 to 20 units, was installed in the basement. The [redacted] housed offices, workshops, stores and the alert rooms for the VP guards. Building 2 and 3 located in complex B could be entered only with police [redacted] The security measures were very strict. Building 2 housed a medium-wave [redacted] with two jamming stations. All technical equipment, including the [redacted] desks and the machine shop, was installed [redacted] offices, [redacted] stores were located on the first floor. Building 3 housed the Deutschlandsender, a long-wave transmitter station, and a Soviet long-wave transmitter. 25X1

Security Measures Applied in the Area of the Former OPD Potsdam

1. No security measures were taken for the 201 f toll line from Potsdam to Wildpark and the 201 d toll line from Wildpark to Treuenbrietzen. All lines were used, 80 percent of them as quads.

2. Toll line 201 c extending from Treuenbrietzen to Luckenwalde was secured by a loop wire through a working contact (sic). Optical and accoustic warning signs were given as soon as the cable was cut. Alarms were given at the Luckenwalde trouble desk and at the Treuenbrietzen repeater station. Toll line 59 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg) was provided with secured wire loops with optical and acoustic warning signs in Brandenburg and Magdeburg.

3. No security devices were installed on the following toll lines:

   60 a (Berlin - Muencheberg - Frankfurt/Oder) all wires were completely utilized

   55 a (Zossen - Golssen - Cottbus)

   77 (Berlin - Angermuende - Stettin)

   1 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg)

   12 (Berlin - Brandenburg - Magdeburg)

No information on any security measures was available for the following toll lines: 8, 11, 40 and 41 (Berlin - Treuenbrietzen - Bitterfeld - Leipzig etc.)

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